

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XV

Harold N. Moldenke

Continued work in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden has brought to light the following new entities and has revealed the necessity for the following new nomenclatural combinations. Most of the material of this paper was presented by me, on invitation, at the Sección de Botánica of the Congreso Científico Mexicano held in connection with the Fourth Centenary celebration of the University of Mexico in Mexico City in September of 1951. Plans of the congress to have the proceedings published have been delayed, and so it has seemed desirable to publish the material here.

AEGIPHILA CUNEATA var. *HIRSUTISSIMA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum supra parce hirsutis subtus praesertim in costa et venis secundariis densiore hirsutis, margine perspicue longaeque ciliato, in statu juvenile utrinque densissime longaeque hirsutis, petiolis pedunculisque ramulisque densissime longaeque hirsutis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the leaf-blades scattered-hirsute above, more densely so beneath, especially on the midrib and secondaries, conspicuously long-ciliate along the margins, densely long-hirsute on both surfaces when young, the petioles, peduncles, and branchlets very densely long-hirsute with brown hairs 4--5 mm. long standing at right angles.

The type of this variety was collected by Ellsworth Paine Killip and Albert Charles Smith (no. 29040) in woods at Yurimagua on the lower Río Huallaga, Loreto, Peru, at an altitude of about 135 m., between August 22 and September 9, 1929, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS var. *AEQUINOCTIALIS* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit foliis in statu juvenile minute puberulis, in statu senile utrinque glabrescentibus, et calicibus sub anthesin minute puberulis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the leaves only minutely puberulent when very young, quickly becoming glabrous on both surfaces, and the calyx merely minutely puberulent at time of anthesis.

The type was collected by W. H. Camp (no. E.5193) 3 km. north of Sevilla de Oro, at an altitude of 8000 to 9000 feet, Azuay, Ecuador, on August 31, 1945, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

AEGIPHILA PURPURASCENS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Arbor; ramis crassis obtuse tetragonis densiuscule brunneo-

puberulis lenticellatis medullosis; ramulis sarmentisque gracilioribus densissime glanduloso-tomentosis purpureis; foliis oppositis vel approximatis; petiolis crassiusculis dense purpureo-tomentosis glandulosis; laminis firme membranaceis ellipticis acuminatis integris, ad basin acutis, supra pilosis vel glabrescentibus, subtus dense glanduloso-tomentellis (pilis in statu juvenile purpureis); inflorescentiis axillaribus cymosis paucifloris; bracteolis linearibus purpureo-pubescentibus; calyce campanulato 4-lobato, purpureo plusminusve glanduloso-puberulo.

Tree, to 4 m. tall; branches stout, obtusely tetragonal, rather densely brown-puberulent, less so in age, rather conspicuously lenticellate, medullose; branches and twigs more slender, very densely glandular-tomentellous, decidedly purplish when fresh; nodes not annulate; principal internodes 3--6 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite or approximate; petioles rather stout, 1--2.5 cm. long, densely purplish-tomentellous and glandulose; blades firmly membranous, dark-green above, pale-green beneath, mostly elliptic, 8--17 cm. long, 4--8.3 cm. wide, acuminate at the apex, entire, acute at the base, pilose above when young, much less so (with widely scattered hairs) or glabrescent when mature, densely glandulose-tomentellous beneath with purplish hairs when young, not quite so densely tomentellous and not purplish when mature; midrib rather heavy, usually sharply elevated and more persistently pilose-pubescent above, very prominent and very densely glandulose-tomentellous beneath; secondaries 6 or 7 per side, arcuate-ascending, usually plane above, prominent beneath, arcuately joined at the margins; veinlet reticulation rather conspicuous on both surfaces, plane above, prominulcent beneath; inflorescence axillary, cymose, solitary in the leaf-axils toward the tips of the branchlets, subequaling the petiole in anthesis, few-flowered; peduncles slender, 1--1.5 cm. long, very densely glandulose-tomentellous and purplish, its branches and the very slender pedicels (1--4 mm. long) also very densely purplish-tomentellous and glandular; bractlets linear, 2--5 mm. long, purplish-pubescent; calyx campanulate, its tube about 3 mm. long, purple, more or less glandular-pubescent especially toward the base, its rim 4-lobed, the lobes short-triangular, equal, widely divergent, purple, more or less puberulent; corolla infundibular, the tube slender, about 11 mm. long, deep-magenta except at the very base, glabrous, its limb 4-lobed, the lobes ovate, subacute, about 4 mm. long, deep-magenta on the back, glabrous; stamens 4, inserted on the corolla-tube, included; anthers swollen on the back; pistil solitary, capillary, included, glabrous; stigma deeply bifid; ovary 4-celled, with a single axile ovule in each cell; fruit drupaceous, fleshy, deep wine-red or dark-purplish when fresh, almost nigrescent, subglobose, about 1 cm. in diameter, glabrous, 4-seeded; fruiting-calyx subpatelliform, much indurated, about 1--1.5 cm. wide, glabrescent, shiny, venose, irregularly broadly 4-lobed, the margins scarious and often erose.

The type of this distinct species was collected by W. H. Camp (no. E.4338) in the Eastern Cordillera about 1--3 km. north of

the village of Sevilla de Oro, at an altitude of 8000 to 9000 feet, Azuay, Ecuador, between July 27 and August 12, 1945, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The species appears to be related to the rare A. mortoni Moldenke of Cuzco, Peru.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS f. *PLENIFLORA* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei capitulis plusminusve toto ligulatis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its flower-heads almost completely ligulate.

The type of the form was collected by H. N. Moldenke (no. 4142) in outdoor cultivation at Watchung, Somerset County, New Jersey, on September 10, 1928, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

CALLISTEPHUS CHINENSIS f. *PLENIFLORUS* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei capitulis plusminusve toto ligulatis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its flower-heads almost completely ligulate, existing in numerous horticultural races.

The type of the form was collected by H. N. Moldenke (no. 6128) in outdoor cultivation at Watchung, Somerset County, New Jersey, on August 2, 1931, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

CENTAUREA CYANUS f. *PLENIFLORA* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei capitulis plusminusve toto ligulatis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its flower-heads almost completely ligulate.

The type of the form was collected by H. N. Moldenke (no. 4094) in outdoor cultivation at Watchung, Somerset County, New Jersey, on August 12, 1928, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

CITHAREXYLUM MONTANUM var. *CHIMBORAZENSE* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei inflorescentiis laxissime paucifloris recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its inflorescences very loosely few-flowered.

The type of the variety was collected by Wendel Holmes Camp (no. E.3455) in moist forested valleys in the afternoon-fog belt, Cañon of the Río Chanchan, about 5 km. north of Huigra, at an altitude of 5000 to 6500 feet, Chimborazo, Ecuador, between May 19 and 28, 1945, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

CLERODENDRUM CHEVALIERI Moldenke, nom. nov.

Clerodendron velutinum A. Chev., Etudes Fl. Afr. Cent. Franc.

1: 245, hyponym. 1913, not Clerodendrum velutinum Thomas in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 68: 99. 1936.

CLERODENDRUM CHEVALIERI var. SUBINTEGRUM (A. Chev.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Clerodendron velutinum var. subintegrum A. Chev., Etudes Fl. Afr. Cent. Franc. 1: 246, hyponym. 1913.

CLERODENDRUM FUSCUM var. ATTENUATUM Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit calyce sub anthesin 2.3--3 cm. longo fere ad basin fisso, lobis ovatis longe attenuatis, apice filiformi-subulato.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its calyx during anthesis 2.3--3 cm. long, split almost to the base, the lobes ovate and long-attenuate into a filiform-subulate apex.

The type of this variety was collected by A. Corbisier-Baland (no. 1609) at Eala, Belgian Congo, on July 7, 1932, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

CLERODENDRUM FUSCUM var. LANCEOLATUM Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum regulariter lanceolatis 5--7 cm. longis et 1.6--3.2 cm. latis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades regularly lanceolate, 5--7 cm. long and 1.6--3.2 cm. wide.

The type of the variety was collected by André Dewulf (no. 755) in a savanna at Bas Uele, Belgian Congo, on March 10, 1935, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

CLERODENDRUM SPLENDENS var. PUBERULENTUM Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum subtus minute puberulis, pedicellis calyceque puberulis, et petiolis saepe elongatis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the leaf-blades minutely puberulent beneath, the pedicels and calyx puberulent, and the petioles often elongated.

The type of the variety was collected by V. Goossens (no. 1049) at Ganda Sundi, altitude 350 m., Belgian Congo, on July 7, 1913, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

CLERODENDRUM SPLENDENS var. PUBESCENS Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum subtus omnino pubescentibus et pedicellis calyceque puberulis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the leaf-blades decidedly pubescent beneath and the pedicels and calyx puberulent.

The type of the variety was collected by Dr. Schouteden, Mme. Schouteden-Wery, and Dr. Poma (no. 47) at Banana, Belgian Congo,

on August 4, 1920, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

CLERODENDRUM TANGANYIKENSE var. *BEQUAERTI* (De Wild.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Clerodendron bequaerti De Wild. in Fedde, Repert. 13: 144. 1914.

CLERODENDRUM TANGANYIKENSE var. *DUBIUM* (De Wild.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Clerodendron dubium De Wild. in Fedde, Repert. 13: 144. 1914.

CLERODENDRUM TANGANYIKENSE var. *MICROCALYX* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit calyce sub anthesin 2--4 mm. longo.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its calyx during anthesis only 2--4 mm. long.

The type of the variety was collected by my good friend and colleague, Prof. Dr. Walter Robyns (no. 1577) on a shrubby savanna on a hill at Munsama Ferme, Belgian Congo, on March 8, 1926, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

CLERODENDRUM TRIPLINERVE var. *GRANDIFLORUM* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit limbo corollae ca. 8 mm. diametro.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its corolla-limb about 8 mm. in diameter.

The type of the variety was collected by P. Quarré (no. 7768) between Pirard and Kilubi, Belgian Congo, at an altitude of 980 m., in March, 1946, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

CLERODENDRUM UMBELLATUM var. *CENTRALE* (A. Chev.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Clerodendron scandens var. centrale A. Chev., Etudes Fl. Afr. Cent. Franc. 1: 245, hyponym. 1913.

CLERODENDRUM UMBELLATUM var. *CONGENSE* (Engl.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Clerodendron congensense Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 8: 65. 1887.

ERIOCAULON ALLEIZETTEI Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba parva acaulescens; foliis rosulatis filiformibus brunnescentibus non fenestratis glabris, ad apicem subulato-setaceis; vaginis glabris indistincte fenestratis, laminis brevibus scariosis; pedunculis plerumque numerosis 30--100 filiformibus brunnescentibus 2-costatis complanatis glabris; capitulis obconicis nigris usque ad 3 mm. latis; bracteolis involucri nigris elliptico-lanceolatis obtusis glabris.

Small acaulescent herb; leaves rosulate, filiform, brunnescent, 1.2--2.5 cm. long, less than 0.5 mm. wide, not fenestrate,

glabrous, subulate-setaceous at the apex; sheaths narrow-cylindric, 6--14 mm. long, not twisted, glabrous, indistinctly fenestrate, obliquely split at the apex, the blades short, scarious; peduncles mostly numerous, often 80--100 on well developed plants, fewer on depauperate ones, filiform, brunnescent, 1.5--3 cm. long, 2-costate, flattened, glabrous; heads obconic, black, to 3 mm. wide; involucreal bractlets black, elliptic-lanceolate, about 2 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, rather blunt at the apex, glabrous; receptacle glabrous; receptacular bractlets black, lanceolate, about 2 mm. long and 0.5--0.7 mm. wide, subacute at the apex, glabrous; staminate florets: sepals 3, black, separate, narrowly elliptic, slightly falcate, about 1.3 mm. long and 0.2 mm. wide, attenuate-acute at the apex, glabrous; petals 3, united into a white glabrous tube about 0.8 mm. long, the free terminal portions very minute, linear, white; stamens 6; anthers yellow; pistillate florets: sepals 3, separate, linear-filiform, blackish, about 1 mm. long, glabrous; petals apparently absent; style white, slender, about 0.5 mm. long, glabrous, without appendages; stigmas 3, elongate, erect-spreading, 0.5--1 mm. long; ovary oblate, stramineous, about 0.5 mm. long and 0.7 mm. wide, glabrous, 3-sulcate, 3-celled, 3-ovulate.

The type of this species was collected by Ch. d'Alleizette (no. 124m) -- in whose honor it is named -- at Nansinana, Madagascar, in May, 1905, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris.

GMELINA DALRYMPLEANA var. *SCHLECHTERI* (H. J. Lam) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Gmelina schlechteri H. J. Lam, Verb. Malay Arch. 226. 1919.

GMELINA ELLIPTICA f. *LOBATA* (Gaertn.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Gmelina lobata Gaertn., De Fruct. et Sem. 1: 268, pl. 56, fig. 5.1788.

GMELINA SALOMONENSIS f. *GLABRESCENS* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei recedit ramulis pedunculisque pedicellisque laminisque foliorum subtus glabris vel subglabris.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having the branchlets, peduncles, inflorescence-branches, pedicels, and lower leaf-surfaces glabrous or subglabrous.

The type of the form was collected by S. F. Kajewski (no. 2228) on the seashore at Buin, Karngu, Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands, on October 10, 1930, and is deposited in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg under the number 21336.

GMELINA SESSILIS var. *PAPUANA* (Bakh.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Gmelina papuana Bakh., Journ. Arnold Arb. 10: 71, pl. 16 & 17. 1929.

GMELINA SESSILIS var. *RAMIFLORA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit inflorescentiis

perspicue ramosis, ramis 3--4.5 cm. longis, pedicellis crassis pubescentibus ca. 2 mm. longis valde bracteatis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having conspicuously branched inflorescences, the branches 3--4.5 cm. long, the individual flowers on stout pubescent pedicels about 2 mm. long, conspicuously bracteate.

The type of the variety was collected by Ebertus Meijer Drees (no. 371) at Bernhard Bivak, Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, on July 26, 1938, and is no. 21332 in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

LANTANA CAMARA var. ANGUSTIFOLIA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum plerumque valde angustioribus et plus elongatis ovato-lanceolatis, ad basin cuneatis, ad apicem attenuato-acutis, plerumque plus minute crenulatis, et corollis semper rubellis, ad faucem flavis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaves generally much narrower and more elongated, ovate-lanceolate, cuneate at the base, attenuate-acute at the apex, mostly more minutely crenulate along the margins, and the corollas always pink, with a yellow throat.

The type of the variety was collected by Cornelis Andries Backer (no. 15071) at Pekalongan, Java, on September 14, 1914, and is sheet no. 21517 in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

LANTANA TRIFOLIA f. ALBICARPA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma hirsuta recedit corollis fructibusque albis.

This form differs from f. hirsuta in having its corollas and fruit white.

The type of the form was collected by Cornelis Andries Backer (no. 5795a) at Kalapa Noenggal, near Batavia, Java, on December 19, 1912, and is sheet no. 21727 in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

LANTANA TRIFOLIA f. OPPOSITIFOLIA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma hirsuta recedit foliis decussato-oppositis.

This form differs from f. hirsuta in having its leaves merely decussate-opposite.

The type of the form was collected by Cornelis Andries Backer near Batavia, Java, in November, 1906, and is sheet no. 21771 in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

LIPPIA WILMSII var. SCABERRIMA (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia africana var. scaberrima Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 38--39. 1948.

LIPPIA WILMSII var. SESSILIS (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia africana var. sessilis Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 271. 1950.

LIPPIA WILMSII var. VILLOSA (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia africana var. villosa Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 469—470. 1948.

PHYLA NODIFLORA f. SPATHULATA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei recedit foliis omnino spathulatis.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaves in general decidedly spatulate when mature, the upper half of the blade often abruptly and widely ampliate, coarsely dentate, the lower half cuneiform and entire, the venation mostly more or less prominent beneath.

The type of the form was collected by Cornelis Andries Backer at Batavia, Java, in 1902, and is sheet no. 21889 in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

x POPULUS STOUTII Moldenke, nom. nov.

Populus trichocarpa Hook. x P. nigra L. ex Rehd., Man. Cult. Trees & Shrubs, ed. 2, 77. 1940.

x POPULUS STOUTII var. ANDOVERENSIS Moldenke, nom. nov.

Populus trichocarpa Hook. x P. nigra var. betulifolia (Pursh) Torr. ex Rehd., Man. Cult. Trees & Shrubs, ed. 2, 77. 1940.

PREMNA CONGOLENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex vel arbor; ramis ramulisque graciussculis lenticellatis minute puberulis deinde glabrescentibus; petiolis gracillimis minute puberulis; laminis membranaceis supra brunnescentibus ellipticis longe acuminatis, ad basin rotundatis vel subcordatis, ad marginem crasse irregulariter dentatis, utrinque minutissime pilosulis; inflorescentiis terminalibus corymbiformibus laxè multifloris.

Shrub or tree; branches and branchlets rather slender, almost round in cross-section, lenticellate-dotted, minutely puberulous on the younger parts, glabrescent in age; nodes usually annulate; principal internodes 1.5--3 cm. long; leaf-scars large and divergently prominent, borne on 1--2 mm. long sterigmata; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles very slender, 1--2 cm. long, flattened and slightly sulcate above, minutely puberulous; blades membranous, brunnescent above in drying, much lighter and not brunnescent beneath, elliptic, 8.5--10.5 cm. long, 3--5.5 cm. wide, long-acuminate at the apex, rounded or very slightly subcordate at the base, coarsely and irregularly dentate along the margins at and above the middle with divergent sharply triangular teeth, very minutely (microscopically) pilosulous-puberulent with scattered hairs on both surfaces or only beneath; midrib slender, flat above, prominulous beneath; secondaries slender, about 4 per side, arcuate-ascending, flat above, prominulous beneath; veinlet reticulation rather abundant, mostly indiscernible above but plainly visible or even conspicuous (but not at all elevated) beneath; inflorescence terminal, corymbiform, about 6 cm. long and 7.5--8 cm. wide, loosely many-flowered; ped-

uncles similar to the branchlets in all respects, about 2 cm. long, minutely puberulous; cyme-branches yellowish, flattened, puberulent; bracts often 1 or 2 at the apex of the peduncle, foliaceous, suborbicular or ovate, about 2 cm. long and 1.5 cm. wide, very minutely and obscurely pilosulous or glabrescent; bractlets linear, a pair at each furcation of the corymb, 2—7 mm. long, puberulent; pedicels filiform, mostly less than 1 mm. long, puberulous; calyx campanulate, about 2 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, puberulous, its rim minutely 5-toothed; corolla greenish-white, its tube about 4 mm. long, minutely puberulous only at the apex outside, the limb very small.

The type of this species was collected by Dacrémont (no. 361 bis) at Matadi, Belgian Congo, on December 20, 1892, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

PREMNA CONGOLENSIS var. *INTEGRIFOLIA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum integerrimis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having entire-margined leaf-blades.

The type of the variety was collected by J. Gillet (no. 4022) at Moanda, Belgian Congo, in 1907, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

PREMNA MATADIENSIS var. *PARVIFOLIA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit foliis minoribus, laminis oblongo-ellipticis 2.2—5.3 cm. longis, 1.4—3.2 cm. latis, crasse dentatis, subtus dense pilosis, petiolis sarmentisque juvenilibus puberulenti-pilosis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having much smaller leaves, the blades oblong-elliptic, 2.2—5.3 cm. long, 1.4—3.2 cm. wide, coarsely dentate except at the base, scattered-pilosulous on the venation above, more densely pilose beneath, rather densely puberulent-pilose on the petioles and young twigs.

The type of the variety was collected by Frederic Wellens (No. 1015) at Banana, Belgian Congo, in January, 1924, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

PREMNA QUADRIFOLIA var. *SUBGLABRA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit ramis ramulisque petiolisque laminisque foliorum utrinque subglabrescentibus.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its branches, branchlets, petioles, and both leaf-surfaces subglabrescent.

The type of the variety was collected by Edouard Piere Luja (no. 119) at the cataracts of Yumba, Belgian Congo, on December 16, 1898, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

STACHYTARPHETA URTICAEFOLIA f. ALBIFLORA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having white corollas.

The type of the form was collected by Benedictus Hubertus Danser (no. 6655) at Tjandjoer along the roadside near Soekabomi, Res. Priangan, Java, on May 30, 1927, and is deposited in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

SYNGONANTHUS YACUAMBENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba acaulescens usque ad 12 cm. alta; foliis rosulatis graminoides rigidiusculis erectis numerosis dense confertis, ad apicem acutis vel mucronatis, 5--7-nervatis, basin versus subfenestratis, utrinque glabris; vaginis arcte adpressis subcontortis glabris vel ubique parce pilosis striatis, ad apicem oblique fissis; pedunculis erectis rigidis 4--10 cm. longis, 3-costatis densiuscule albido-strigosis et apicem versus dense patenteque glanduloso-pilosis; capitulis albis hemisphaericis usque ad 9 mm. diametro.

Acaulescent herb to 12 cm. tall; leaves rosulate, grass-like, 3--4 cm. long, widest at the base, about 3 mm. wide at the midpoint, rather rigid and erect, numerous, densely clustered, acute or mucronate at the apex, 5--7-nerved, slightly fenestrate beneath, glabrous on both surfaces except for the hidden densely lanate base; sheaths rather closely appressed, about 3 cm. long, slightly twisted, glabrous except for the very base or sparsely scattered-pilose throughout, striate, obliquely split at the apex, the blade erect, about 6 mm. long, attenuate-acuminate; peduncles several, erect, rigid, 4--10 cm. long, 3-costate, rather densely strigose with whitish antrorse hairs and also densely spreading-pilose toward the apex with gland-tipped hairs and sparsely so lower down; heads white, hemispheric, to 9 mm. wide; involucre bractlets pale-stramineous, obovate, about 3 mm. long and 1.5 mm. wide, acute at the apex, glabrous, shiny; receptacle densely long-villous with white hairs; receptacular bractlets hyaline, elliptic or oblanceolate, about 3 mm. long and 0.9 mm. wide, attenuate-acute at the apex, concave-navicular, glabrous; staminate florets: sepals 3, united only at the very base, hyaline, firm, erect, elliptic, about 3 mm. long and 0.6 mm. wide, attenuate-acute at the apex, glabrous; petals 3, united into an infundibular stramineous tube about 2 mm. long, glabrous; stamens 3; pistillate florets: sepals 3, free and separate, hyaline, elliptic, about 3 mm. long and 0.9 mm. wide, attenuate-acute at the apex, glabrous; petals 3, oblanceolate-spatulate, connate at the middle, hyaline, about 1.5 mm. long and 0.2 mm. wide, obtuse and subcucullate at the apex, sparsely long-villous on the back; pistil about 0.8 mm. long, glabrous; ovary 3-celled.

The type of this species was collected by F. Prieto (no. P. 197) in swampy areas between Ofia and the Río Yacuambi on the Eastern Cordillera, Azuay, Ecuador, between September 10 and 19, 1945, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

VERBENA DEMISSA Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba perennis prostrata; caulibus ramisque numerosis gracilibus acutiuscule tetragonis decumbentibus vel adscendentibus minute strigillosis vel glabratibus; internodiis valde abbreviatis; foliis oppositis subsessilibus vel breviter petiolatis chartaceis ellipticis 5--14 cm. longis, 2--7 mm. latis, acutis incisodentatis, ad basin cuneato-angustatis, supra plusminusve albo-strigosis, subtus ad marginem et in venis albo-pilosis vel substrigosis; inflorescentiis terminalibus spicatis laxe multifloris erectis.

Prostrate perennial herb with heavy woody roots and many stems issuing from the crown; stems and branches numerous, slender, rather acutely tetragonal, decumbent or ascending, minutely strigillose with tiny widely scattered hairs or glabrate; nodes annulate, often marked with a band of denser, whitish, spreading hairs; principal internodes much abbreviated, to 2 cm. long, usually much less; leaves decussate-opposite, subsessile or short-petiolate; petioles filiform, about 1 mm. long, white-pilose on the margins with sharp-pointed ascending hairs; blades chartaceous, rather uniformly dull-green on both surfaces, elliptic in outline, 5--14 mm. long, 2--7 mm. wide, incised-dentate from the widest part to the acute apex, cuneately narrowed to the base, more or less sparsely white-strigose above, white-pilose or substrigose along the venation and margins beneath; midrib and the 2 or 3 pairs of ascending secondaries usually subimpressed above and prominulous beneath; veinlet reticulation indiscernible on both surfaces; inflorescence terminal, spicate, elongate, loosely many-flowered, 2--10.5 cm. long, erect; peduncles filiform, 5--7 mm. long, glabrate or very minutely scattered-pilosulous; rachis filiform, glabrous or very minutely and obscurely scattered-pilosulous; flowers imbricate during anthesis only; calyx cylindric, about 2 mm. long, strigillose on the ribs; corolla very small, deep-blue, hypocrateriform, its narrow-cylindric tube about 2 mm. long, its limb 1--1.5 mm. wide; fruiting-calyx somewhat divergent, not imbricate, not enlarged, minutely strigillose; cocci 4, about 1.8 mm. long.

The type of this species was collected by W. H. Camp (no. E.2510) in the Parroquia Luis Cordero near the village of San Marcos, 5--8 km. northeast of Azogues, Cañar, Ecuador, on April 1, 1945, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector notes that the plant is sometimes used as a fever cure, and is called "verbena echada".

VITEX MEGAPOTAMICA f. *ALBIFLORA* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having white corollas.

The type of the form was collected by Raulino Reitz (no. 3226) in capoeirão at Brusque, altitude 50 m., Santa Catharina, Brazil, on December 4, 1949, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. Albino forms are being found in many species of this genus.

VERBENA PHLOGIFLORA f. ALBA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having white corollas.

The type of the form was collected by Raulino Reitz (no. 3443) on the campo at Cambajuva, São Joaquim, alt. 1200 m., Santa Catharina, Brazil, between January 23 and 29, 1950, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

VITEA PINNATA f. ANOMALA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei recedit foliis plerumque 1-foliolatis, saepe 2-foliolatis.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having the leaves mostly 1-foliolate, sometimes 2-foliolate, even when mature.

The type of the form was collected by H. A. B. Bunnemeijer (no. 1362) on Muntok, Banka, on October 10, 1917, and is sheet no. 25007 in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

THE KNOWN GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
VERBENACEAE, AVICENNIACEAE, STILBACEAE, SYMPHOREMACEAE, AND
ERIOCAULACEAE. SUPPLEMENT 6

Harold N. Moldenke

Since the publication of my booklet entitled "The known geographic distribution of the members of the Verbenaceae, Avicenniaceae, Stilbaceae, Symphoremaceae, and Eriocaulaceae" in 1949 (1) much new information on this subject has come to light and has been published by me in periodic supplements (2). Since the publication of the last of these supplements almost 8000 additional specimens of these groups have been examined by me from the herbaria of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels, the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm, the Estacion Experimental Agronomica at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, the Illinois State Museum at Springfield, the Botany Department of the College of Agriculture at Davis, California, the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris, the Melbourne Botanic Garden at South Yarra, the British Museum (Natural History) at London, and the New York Botanical Garden, and from the Rijksherbarium at Leiden, the Museum en Herbarium at Utrecht, the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg, the Erik Wall herbarium at Stockholm, and the Meisner herbarium at New York. This splendid material has brought to light 98 additional county records, 167 state, province, or department records, and 419 island, country, or colony records which are listed for the first time on the following